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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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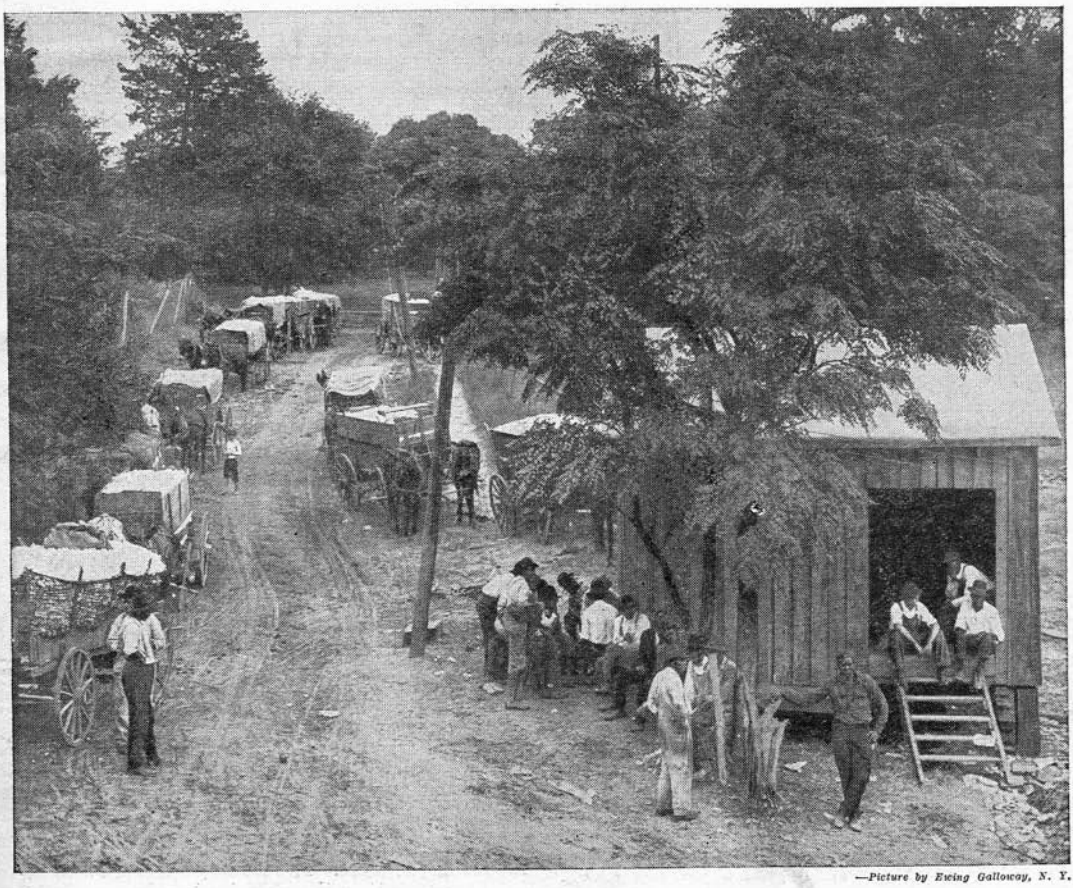
G. O. P. CONCEDES N. DAK. TO LEMKE

(Story on page 3)



—Picture by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

WAITING AT THE COTTON GIN. Waiting for what? Waiting for government relief that never came. His load of cotton is the share cropper's all in all; his only cash farm produce. The platform of the Union party, and the principles of the National Union for Social Justice, provide for "*cost of production plus a fair profit to the farmer.*"

READ THE STORY OF THE SHARE CROPPERS' strike for 15 cents an hour for their human labor in the cotton fields of the South, while an indifferent government "passes the buck" and while imports of foreign cotton still further curtail the American market. Read the story on page 13 of this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Father Coughlin's Message to N.U.S.J.—

Where Do We Go From Here?

THE hundred yard dasher burns up all his energy in the start and fans it into a frenzy as he flames down his short course. Ours is no one hundred yard dash. No split-second timepiece clocks our progress. Ours is a marathon in more senses than one.

Up to date the National Union has been organized in units. In most states, Congressional District Assemblies have been convened to elect officers, and in some instances to indorse candidates for Congress. Filled with enthusiasm and with muscles hardened by years of oppression we have set forth slowly, confidently, to time our progress methodically.

The day has arrived for us to prepare for the final mile. In front of us are running the fatigued titleholders of ancient records. Years of political debauchery have degenerated their hearts. Midnight sessions of dishonest conniving have poisoned their lungs. Still fresh and vibrant in the vigor of youth the new athlete, the National Union for Social Justice, is breaking into his championship stride.

What is that stride?

Every unit, just like every nerve in the body physical, is calling upon the reserve strength. Every unit is seeking from this moment onward to be instrumental in establishing another unit.

Every Congressional District, just like the cells in the expanded lungs, is preparing to function when endurance is the test of the race. The heart of the central office has not weakened. In rhythmic beat it is able, thanks be to God, to function with nerve and with muscle.

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But let us put aside metaphorical language. Here is the call going forth from headquarters to the units dotting this nation from Maine to California to bestir themselves. All summer long you were permitted to rest while the purposely slow pace was being set. No emphasis was placed upon your attending meetings because the proper time for meeting had not yet arrived.

The Congressional District officers were seemingly neglected. Not once did a word of encouragement sound in their ears. Not once was a directive counsel extended to them. Their time of probation was in existence. Their loyalty was being tried. Their perseverance was being put to the test. The time of probation has now elapsed. The clear call goes out to the Congressional District officers to roll up their sleeves and begin to function in a manner in which they never functioned before.

What are the duties of Congressional District officers?

What are their rights?

What is our authority?

The answers are brief. Their first duty is to convene the District Assembly and at this convention to indorse a suitable candidate for Congress.

Once the candidate for Congress has been indorsed; once the District Assembly and officers have sworn to exempt politicians of every hue and creed from their ranks; once they have proven that their word is their bond in this respect, then their right is to be the motivating force within their Congressional Districts and every unit therein for the promotion of the election of that candidate.

There is printing to be purchased by the Central Office at Royal Oak. There is radio time to be engaged by the Central Office. There is house to house campaign to be arranged by the District Officers. There is money to be raised by them.

Ladies and gentlemen of the District offices, once you will have indorsed a candidate for Congressional office, the functioning of your Congressional District is left in your hands in a most democratic manner. But, with the same spirit of democracy which will motivate your activities, you must be prepared to give an absolute, accurate accounting to your District Assembly and to every unit in return.

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As president of the National Union I shall defend you with my last breath as long as you are honest, upright, fearless and prudent. But with equal tenacity I shall defend the members of every single unit against imprudent activities, against dishonesty, against misrepresentation and against political betrayal the moment these abuses become evident.

In those states, therefore, where Congressional District Assemblies have not been convened and where candidates for Congress have not been indorsed, preparations must begin immediately and end by July 29th. To work for these candidates is the life blood of the members of the National Union. To delay in presenting these candidates spells disaster for the National Union.

Unit and District officers, consider this a call to expend the last ounce of your energy.

To return to our metaphor, the last mile of the race is in progress. The Democrats and Republicans representing the promise breakers and the gold standardites are far ahead. Quickly they are weakening and quickly you are gaining.

To whom shall go the crown of victory?

By Mark Meechan

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau is about the only man in the country who can see a bright side to the nation's dark cloud of debt.

In his recent radio speech, designed to spread salad dressing on an unpalatable financial report to the American people, he was like a man caught by disaster and trying to laugh off an impossible situation.

It takes a lively sense of humor to kid ourselves about the "bright outlook" when, during the fiscal year just closed, the government spent $2,700,000,000 in excess of its income. And that's entirely apart from the $1,700,000,000 or so that was ear-marked for the soldier boys.

In the light of this condition and our $34-billion public debt, it is little short of stupid for Henry Morgenthau to bubble so excitedly over the $316-million which the New Deal bigger tax program was able to gouge from the slender pay envelopes of labor and the "earnings" of the farmer.

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There might still be hope for the country if the lords of the New Deal could bring themselves to the realization of just how grave a menace the unpayable debt burden is to the future prosperity of the nation.

But that's a probability which even the most fatuous have ceased to entertain.

What matters it if the interest rate has been beaten down to a comparatively low point? The startling and undodgeable fact is that the public debt cannot be faced by a nation deep in the doldrums, industrially and agriculturally.

About all the New Deal can crow over is the pittance that has been saved by establishing a low interest rate—a pittance which almost any old Secretary of the Treasury could have saved under similar conditions.

The New Deal has not only shown itself penny-wise and pound-foolish; its leaders seem, in a strange, perverted way, proud of it!

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The great "sympathy" of Secretary Wallace and his confederates for the drouth-stricken farmers is in striking contrast with the failure of the New Deal to take action against the drouth. Two years have passed since the drouth of 1934 served its devastating warning.

The soil conservation revision of the triple-A was not the answer to the drouth problem—it was a political answer to the Supreme Court.

Experts point out that the soil conservation program has no scientific merits. They prove this by revealing that there has been no complete topographical study of the great Western and Southwestern plain states. Such was brought out in a congressional hearing on the Lemke bill, providing relief from drouth, flood and soil erosion.

(Continued on page 14)

North Dakota Republican Leader Concedes State to Lemke in Fall

JUST WORK NOT ENOUGH

Father Coughlin at Brockton, Mass., on July 4th:

It sickens one to hear that the object of the government is to get men back to work. Nero got his slaves back to work, but their only payment was the lash across their shoulders, and you don't want to go back to work at a loss. You want to return at a profit.

President Roosevelt has out-Hoovered Hoover. He has placed a $35-billion burden on you, created by the bankers with a flourish of the fountain pen, and to be paid back by your labor. A debt of $35-billion means that one day out of every four you work, you are working for J. P. Morgan and Barney Baruch. In 18 years that $35-billion, with interest, will be $70-billion; and then every other day you will be working for Baruch!

West Hears Talk on Fourth by 'Liberty Bill' Lemke

Representative William Lemke, of North Dakota, Union Party candidate for president, exploded his own particular fireworks in his Fourth of July address at Moorhead, Minn., when he challenged the American people to meet the present economic crisis "like our forefathers at Valley Forge."

"The government must help in a calamity," Lemke said, "but it must help make its people self-supporting, not beggars. We are now $36,000,000,000 in the red, and the end is not yet in sight. Every cent will have to be paid back."

The address followed one last week at Burlington, Iowa, in which Lemke served notice that the money issue would be the spearhead of his campaign.

The candidate disclosed his plans to his farmer friends—he declared "at least 85 per cent of American farmers are my personal friends"—with the assertion:

"The money question is at the root of our whole depression problem. There has never been overproduction in this country. There has been only underconsumption because of inadaquate purchasing power."

While its broad program to deliver America from economic slavery continues to sweep the nation with increasing enthusiasm and fervor, the Union Party is proceeding, on two fronts, to insure the election of its presidential candidate, Representative William Lemke and his running mate, Thomas C. O'Brien.

A speaking campaign, planned to cover all 48 states, went into high gear on Independence Day as Lemke himself made the fourth of a series of campaign talks at Moorhead, Minnesota, and the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin addressed a rally of the National Union for Social Justice in behalf of the people's liberation at Brockton, Massachusetts.

Ten thousand persons assembled in Romuva park in the Shoe City cheered Father Coughlin's promise that "if you stand by us at the polls in November, we will take at least 14 seats out of the state of Massachusetts." The Bay state has 17 congressional seats.

Lemke Polls Big Vote

Meanwhile, there was deliberated and effective activity in the Union Party's national headquarters in Chicago, where Representative Usher L. Burdick, national chairman, went forward with plans to enter the ticket for Lemke and O'Brien on the ballots of the various states.

Mr. Lemke already has dampened the hopes of his opponents by the tremendous "complimentary" vote he was able to muster in the recent congressional primary in North Dakota.

Since Lemke was unopposed, the big unanimous vote was not tabulated, but so enthusiastic was the rush to the polls of the representative's constituents that spokesmen for the opposition were forced to concede he would sweep the state in the November presidential election.

Commenting on this, the first real test of Lemke's political strength since he became the Union Party's standard bearer, William Stern, Republican national committeeman, declared "it would not be surprising if Lemke carried North Dakota over Landon and Roosevelt."

Pleased at Progress

Informed of his smashing success in his home state, the presidential aspirant told reporters:

"The Union Party is making progress that I did not think possible at this early stage of our organization. I doubt if any new political party ever started under better auspices or for any more compelling reason.

"We are the only truly liberal group in the political life of the nation.

"Just as soon as the American people realize our purposes we will sweep forward to a victory that will spell economic salvation for our nation!"

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CORRECTION

On the list of Congressmen who voted for the Frazier-Lemke bill, published in a previous edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the name of Representative J. H. Hoeppel of California was inadvertently omitted.

The Union Party Speaks to . . . .

Labor

Throughout the Union Party platform there is a spirit of just prosperity for the 50 millions of our population who toil for a living.

Chief of all the planks, from a labor viewpoint, is the fourth declaration: *"Congress shall legislate that there be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work."*

This plank is the first of its kind ever written into a national political platform.

Our population is divided into two groups, between which is a chasm deep and wide. On the one side is a little group of wealthy men in whose hands are concentrated land and buildings, homes and farms, factories and forests, steamship lines and railways, transportation and communication, and more important than all—money, the receipt for this wealth.

On the other side stand the millions of industrial workers, farm laborers, domestic servants, office workers, miners, railroad employes, lumbermen and so on. Not only men, but ten million women.

Across this chasm are more than 600,000 boys and girls under 15 who are forced to work in this, the richest developed nation in the world.

The Union party platform also frees our country from foreign alliances—from the red communism of Russia, the fascism of Italy, the socialism of France, the dictatorship of Hitler, and the imperialism of England.

Creates Central Bank

The platform of Lemke offers labor a central bank of issue, and restores to congress its right to coin and regulate the value of money and credit. It retires tax-exempt bonds; it refinances farm and city home mortgages.

The Union party platform frees labor from the threat of war and protects labor from the goods of foreign countries. It protects small, independent industries. Finally, it substitutes wealth taxes for the heavy indirect taxation now borne by labor.

Bill Lemke's program is not new. It is as old as the bible. But this is the first time in the history of our country that a political party has had the courage to demand its adoption.

Agriculture

The platform of the Union party is a different platform from any ever drafted in the history of the United States.

In the 15-point program of the Union party there are seven planks which directly affect the agricultural interests of America.

Plank 1—*"America shall be self-contained and self-sustained"*—hits directly at the reciprocal tariff policy of the New Deal administration. This policy resulted in the importation of foreign farm products to substitute for domestic products that had been destroyed.

Effects Money Control

Plank 2 provides for the establishment of a Central Bank, controlled by Congress, which shall issue and regulate money and credit.

It was private banking, and that alone, which caused the disastrous deflation of 1920 that ruined American farmers.

Plank 3 of the Union party platform would refinance the present farm mortgage indebtedness as well as the mortgages on city homes with money issued directly by congress.

The fourth plank was written equally in the interests of farming and labor. It pledges legislation which will insure a living annual wage. If the buying power of labor were so increased, then the farmer would benefit by a larger market for his goods.

The fifth plank would end an old nightmare of agriculture by causing congress to legislate that there be an assurance of production at a profit for those who till the soil.

Excludes Farm Imports

Of paramount importance to our agrarian citizens is plank 7, which would exclude from the United States imports of farm goods and products which are competitive to our own.

If there ever was a harmful bureaucracy in this country, it is the Department of Agriculture, operating in conjunction with agricultural colleges and farm bureaus. Plank 10 promises to take this meddlesome and expensive yoke from around the farmer's neck by the preservation of states' rights and "the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies."

Father Coughlin Asks Labor . . . .

What are the principles of social justice to which you adhere, Mr. Laborer?

Are you satisfied to go back to work, like the slaves under Nero and Aurelius, working seventeen hours a day in the mines, building the coliseum, and sweating at the oars?

Work is only a means to an end. It is not the end itself. It should only offer you the wherewithal by which you can sell your muscle and your brain, your vitality and your talent, at a price whereby you can purchase the conveniences and comforts of life for yourself, your wife, and your children. It is only an ignorant laborer who accepts the clap-trap of the Democratic party of "getting back to work."

The intelligent laborer will refuse to work unless he receives an ample, annual wage for his labor, with adequate time away from work to enjoy the comforts of his home, the woodlands, and the countryside, the freshness of the lakes, the culture of the libraries, the pleasure of the theater and the spirituality of the church.

Your employers enjoy these things. Are they made of better stuff than are you? Were they created by a different God than were you?

Were they destined to inhabit a higher realm in heaven than were you?

Instead of a policy and a platform of "getting back to work," it is high time that you adopt the platform of getting back to sanity.

The policy of the National Union for Social Justice is just. It takes into consideration that this world and all its natural wealth was brought into existence by the hand of God to serve his children. This platform readily admits that there is such a thing as private ownership, gained by the energy, the intelligence, and the industry of man.

But it also takes into consideration that the ownership of this private property and the use of this private property are two separate and distinct items.

Insofar as 95 per cent of the wealth of this nation is controlled and owned by less than 10 per cent of its population, must we subscribe to the heresy that the 95 per cent of the laborers and farmers in America may not use our fertile fields, our ingenious machinery, and our far-flung forests?

Must we subscribe to a fictitious democracy which upholds the error of modern capitalism, or to a real democracy which maintains that, although the doctrine of private ownership does exist, nevertheless this doctrine must not militate against the sanctity of human rights?

How ludicrous for the automobile workers of Detroit and the members of the American Federation of Labor to swarm like ants around the standard bearer of honeyed words and poison practices under the leadership of William Green who sold out 20 million farmers in this nation for an invitation to breakfast at the White House!

When did these Socratic labor leaders ever get beyond the diaper stage of preaching to the oppressed and exploited laborers of America the slave doctrine of getting back to work?

When did they ever pronounce the social justice doctrine of an ample, annual wage?

Rest assured that the weasel-worded Democrat and the gold-gouging Republican will not go beyond their promises.

If those of you who attempt to maintain a home, to clothe a wife, and to educate children will applaud the two old parties and their platforms, you will have a long way to march before the plenitude in America can be distributed equitably amongst those whose forefathers made America what it is today.

Some Notes on the Life of Thomas Charles O'Brien

O'BRIEN FOR VICE PRESIDENT

A leader in the law who restored dignity to the office of district attorney; an authority on crime problems fearless in the performance of duty; an honest public servant nationally known for his reforms in the prison welfare of his state, Thomas C. O'Brien is the Union Party's candidate for vice president—the running mate of "Liberty Bill" Lemke. College trained by his own earnings on the railroad, Tom O'Brien is himself of the ranks of labor as well as labor's legal counsel and life-long friend.

Thomas Charles O'Brien is the son of Michael and the late Mary O'Brien, who came from County Waterford, Ireland, in the late '70's. They settled in Brighton, Massachusetts, where "Tom" was born in 1887. At the age of 10 he got a job as soda clerk in a Brighton drug store, working after school hours at 50 cents a day.

When he saw no chance of advancement, Tom secured work in a bicycle repair shop at $3 a week, remaining there until he finished grammar school at 14 and entered Boston Latin School. He then got a place as ticket agent and baggage master at the Reservoir station on the Boston & Albany railroad, where he made enough money, working after school to carry him through Boston Latin.

Took Law at Harvard

To go through Harvard College was the young man's goal. He made it by way of a promotion from station baggageman to brakeman on the B. & A. Between early morning and late night trains, Brakeman O'Brien in his "brakie's" uniform, attended classes at Harvard; first at the college and afterwards at Harvard law school. He won the coveted Boylston prize for oratory, the $60 in gold helping greatly to pay toward his tuition in his last year at college.

In 1911, having successfully passed the bar requirements, brakeman O'Brien resigned his job on the railroad to enter upon the practice of his new profession. Characteristic of Tom O'Brien, he broke away from the time-honored customs of the bar even in the beginning of his practice by pleading his first case in the Supreme Court.

His first public office came by appointment from a man whose nomination he had actively opposed. Shortly after his election, Governor Foss appointed Thomas O'Brien to be a member of the state parole board. O'Brien was then 26, and the youngest man ever appointed to a state commission in Massachusetts. He was reappointed by Governor Walsh. With the approval of Governor McCall, he was appointed, in 1916, to be deputy director of the prison department which he immediately reorganized.

Prison Reforms Famous

Thomas C. O'Brien has won national recognition as an expert in all matters relating to offenders against the law. He has been president of the board of directors of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and he is vice-president of the American Prison Association.

It was because of his success in handling offenders, as a member of the state parole board and as deputy director of prisons, that he was appointed by Mayor Peters as penal commissioner for Suffolk county, and afterwards made institutions commissioner.

When he was made deputy director of prisons, Mr. O'Brien undertook progressive reforms to improve conditions in all correctional institutions in the state. He attracted attention throughout the United States by the establishment of prison camps. He abolished the "silent" system under which a man could not talk with his fellow prisoners. He also abolished the inhuman "dark solitary" cells.

Customs of years were broken in the method of punishing prisoners and an era was begun of treating men behind the bars as human beings, with the result that many who served their terms under his management are now law abiding members of the community.

Mr. O'Brien's sympathy for the families of the prisoners, left penniless through the imprisonment of the breadwinner, found expression in the establishment of the home department to relieve distress among the innocent victims of some individual's wrongdoing.

As a result of his effective work the Long Island Hospital and Alms House was placed on the approved list of hospitals by the American College of Surgeons.

The physical unfitness of the reform school at Rainsford Island for the so-called bad boys of Boston so shocked O'Brien that the day after he took office he recommended the abolishment of the school. Within a year he had sent its 250 boys to their homes and closed up the prison.

O'Brien District Attorney

Mr. O'Brien served as district attorney of the Suffolk district from 1922 to 1927, and since 1927 has been engaged in the practice of law in the trial of cases in the courts of Massachusetts and the federal courts of the New England states.

Since 1928 he has been regional counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, and has appeared in cases as counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

"Big Tom," as the district attorney, was known among railroad men, is an active member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He was for years their representative before the Massachusetts legislature serving without pay.

Youth Writes Honest Letter

Every so often, in glancing through letters from readers, an editor comes upon something which, for the sheer sincerity and beauty of its contents, lightens the burdens of the day. Such was our reaction to a letter from young Francis C. Burns of Plankinton, S. D.

Francis wrote:

"If I would of lived during the time of the struggle for a democratic government I would of taken arms against the British rule, for I have lived long enough to know how important liberty is to life. Life without liberty would not be worth living.

First Opinion Lasting

"I as a young American have no lamp of experience to guide me. I form my opinion of what I hear and read, and often it is a matter of what source reaches me first. In other words I incline to a good opinion of the side of the question that reaches me first. I have tried to correct this, but I admit that it is hard to overcome.

"During the past few weeks the Youth page of SOCIAL JUSTICE has opened our minds to the operations of communistic leagues in America. They have warned us of the dangers of communism, and most forceful of all they have told us how communism operates in Russia.

"They have pointed out the fact that communism did no more in Russia than to set up a new set of lords, who rule with a bloody hand and everytime they strike it's another heart-break to a Russian.

Wily as Serpent-Dove

"Communists are so tricky that they can present it in such a way that it sounds like Patrick Henry giving a speech in defense of liberty. Now I as a believer in Social Justice would like to do something to spread the gospel of truth to the youth who are ignorant of the truth about communism. I asked what I can do? and I find myself facing a blind alley.

"I and the youth who read SOCIAL JUSTICE would like to do our share in stamping out communism in America, and if we can help in any way write and tell us. "Yours truly,

"Francis C. Burns."

O'Brien Says:

"There is much power for good or evil in the office of district attorney. Unless this power is used by an honest man, it will be used for evil."

* * *

"There is no room in office for corruption, indecision, favoritism or persecution."

* * *

"Save and not shame the child has been my motto in dealing with the juvenile problem."

* * *

"My policy has been not to fill the prisons but rather to reclaim the offender."

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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If a Convention — ?

THE Republican convention held at Cleveland and the Democratic convention displayed at Philadelphia have been praised and damned with every superlative in the language.

The platforms, not written by the delegates themselves and not fashioned by the people whom these delegates were supposed to represent, are the products of political autocrats interested in the status quo of two evils. The Republicans hoisted the flag of the gold standard; the Democrats simply waved the banner of hypocrisy behind which hide the deeds and misdeeds of men who have taken the first step down the road to Communism.

But why were there conventions? Mr. Landon, an unknown mediocrity, was a skeleton around whom three newspaper editors built the shadow of presidential substance. Mr. Roosevelt was and is a promise-breaker around whom James Farley and his yes-men built the hopes of three-hundred-thousand job holders.

In both instances, and especially in the Democratic case, there was no need of a convention. In fact, it were better had the convention been omitted in Philadelphia, because its aftermath of gin, of maudlin, bacchanalian orgy manifesting a decadence which is lamentable.

If the National Union for Social Justice must proceed with its convention plans, let the delegates bear in mind that it shall not be the occasion of brass bands and ballyhoo or for Barnum and Bailey buffoonery. Let those who plan to come to the National Union convention bring with them sober minds and prayerful hearts. Dignity must be their watch-word. Democracy must be their shining light. A convention is not a holiday, but rather a Holy day where thoughtful citizens assemble to preserve America for Americans.

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The Friendly Press

IN a spirit of self-preservation, it is time for the members of the National Union in each unit and each congressional district to appoint a press committee.

One of the most obvious weapons of attack is silence. To kill a movement such as the National Union it is possible for the local press to write down the public activities, to misrepresent at times, and at other times to over-emphasize certain frailties.

The National Union seeks no favors from the press of this nation, and no quarter. It merely asks fair play and fair treatment. Consequently, it is advisable for the officers of the Congressional District Assembly to wait on the local press for the purpose of instructing it at times, of correcting it at other times, and of pointing out its reportorial errors relative to the activities of our organization.

If the public press is public, and if it exists for the common welfare of the community where its copies are sold and where its advertisers look for profit, the National Union has a right to raise its voice for fair play.

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Two Examples of the Doctrine That Right Is Might

BY the might of the bankers' dollar the Democrats have yelled themselves hoarse in yessing a promise-breaker and his policies. By the might of the up-raised fist the Communists have pledged themselves to tear down our flag, to crimson our streets with innocent blood, and to establish in place of the Divine Law the doctrines of diabolical collectivism.

It is regrettable that between these pictures it was impossible to tell the story of the National Union convention. Modern Capitalism, as represented by the Democrats and their kept delegates, and rabid Communism as expressed by the oppressed, yet unintelligent disciples of Karl Marx, are two extremes of the one evil.

To cure the ills of rugged individualism, the Communists advocate a total Communism. To oppose the evils of Marxian Collectivism the Democrats uphold the doctrine of the privately controlled issuance of money.

THE WEEK'S GUEST EDITORIAL

Rome and Father Coughlin

The semi-official organ of the Holy See, "Osservatore Romano," has recently published a series of articles under the title: "The Depression of Over-abundance in America." The first of these articles (appearing in the issue for January 20-21) reads in part as follows:

> "There is a profound resentment in America against the egoism of those who seek only their own immediate interests, and try to evade any possible regulation of their activities. . . . The vested interests of every kind, both capital and labor, and the claims made by professors of political economy that the existing economic-financial system has the character of an inviolable natural law: these things are an obstacle to lasting reconstruction in America. Without a previous examination of conscience—without a denunciation of the vices and vanities, the greed and self-seeking of so many—there can be no assurance of that spiritual atmosphere so necessary for every reform of institutions and things.
>
> **"No wonder then that in the forefront of the campaign for reform there is to be found a Catholic priest, Father Coughlin, who by his eloquence inspires and moves an immense number of followers, and keeps the politicians on their guard."**

"Osservatore Romano," quotes the Liguorian, "speaking of the discussions in the United States regarding the Constitution, has this to say: 'The Old Constitution served very well for a comparatively primitive industrial society, built on a scarcity of consumptive goods; but the amended Constitution should supply the legal means to systematize an economic system of abundance, as afforded by modern inventions, and should build it up into an organic entity.'"

R. C. A. Strikers Attacked By Company Mob-Men

Amid scenes of wild disorder and police brutality, employes of the R. C. A. Manufacturing Co. in Camden, N. J., remained on strike this week, fully prepared to fight to the last against oppressive working conditions.

More than 9,000 workers walked out of the Camden plant demanding decent working conditions, a living wage and the right to choose their own union representation.

Harry P. Harmer, president of Local 103 of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, in a statement to SOCIAL JUSTICE, declared that the walk-out had been preceded by weeks of futile negotiations, during which time his union "had tried everything possible to avoid this strike."

Local 103 is the union which R. C. A. employes have demanded as their sole bargaining agency. The company, according to Harmer, has tried for three years to force its own union upon the employes.

Reports that the company had imported strike-breakers and given hired industrial policemen a "free hand" to subdue strikers and rout peaceful picketing brought a threat to invoke the recently enacted federal law forbidding the transportation of strike-breakers over state lines.

Company Denies Charges

E. T. Hamilton, vice-president of the manufacturing company, made a complete denial of all charges brought by the strikers. He also denied that 9,000 had walked out, putting the number of those on strike at about 4,000.

Between 50 and 60 pickets were arrested and thrown in jail, according to Harmer, who added:

"Apparently the police force is co-operating very closely with the imported gunmen. Mounted police as well as cops on motorcycles have charged peaceful pickets on the sidewalks, abusing them in the vilest language. Several girls have been injured in clashes and had to go to the hospital for treatment."

Pickets' Bail Costly

The latest move by the company to quell the strike, is said to be to get as many active men arrested as possible. Strikers owning property have been urged to register with the union so such real estate could be used for bail purposes.

"We need all the property we can get for bail purposes," one union official declared.

"Chief of Police Arthur Colsey has advised me he will no longer release arrested strikers on their own recognizance."

Exile's Words Are Prophetic

When Senator Castalott of Mexico was an exile in America in 1921 he uttered the prophetic words:

"I see the same situation and the same forces at work in the United States that I saw in my own country through the years —forces that finally culminated in revolutions.

"The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

"I pray America will profit by the example of Mexico and remedy that situation before it is too late."

Landon Promises Laborers A Break - - in the Neck

Mr. Landon demands a constitutional amendment that would allow the states to fix their own minimum wage. No more prolific cause of internal trouble could be devised than to allow the states independently to fix wages.

If New York put the figure at 50 cents per hour and New Jersey placed it at 40 cents, every small New York industry would move to Hoboken within 48 hours. Such procedure would naturally produce turmoil, bickering and ill-will and would invite revolution.

California adopted a minimum wage law and every chiseler in the state promptly moved to Arizona where there was no such law.

Must Be National

A minimum wage law, to be effective and acceptable, must be national in scope, with no variation in any state. The veriest tyro in politics and government can see this at a glance.

If minimum wages went into effect, every line of business would be benefited, because the cash would go into the hands of people who would spend it for necessities. Americans boast of a high standard of living, which is made possible for members of labor unions, who will strike rather than accept unfair wages. Minimum wages are designed to reach those unskilled workers who cannot well be organized, and lift the masses to a higher plane of civilization and life.

70 Millions in Want

Senator Borah, a few weeks ago in a speech in New York City, declared that in 1929, during the period of our highest production and prosperity, there were 70 millions of Americans deprived of the common necessities of life. We cannot boast of either Christianity or civilization if we, as a people, allow such a condition to continue to exist.

The money put into weekly pay envelopes spells out our social and business situation. Not only the recipient of that pay envelope, but every one in the community, is dependent upon it. Once that indisputable fact is known every sane man and woman will favor a minimum wage.

Steel Magnates Pronounce War on Unionization

The drive to organize steel workers of the nation into a great mass union flared into open warfare this week as spokesmen for the steel corporations challenged the movement and served notice they would fight to preserve current labor conditions in their plants.

In a statement carefully camouflaged to give the impression that they seek to "protect" workers, rather than exploit them, the steel magnates declared they would use their "resources" to halt the unionization campaign.

"No employe in the steel industry has to join any organization to get or hold a job," the statement said.

The magnates charged that the attempt to unionize workers was being promoted by "persons and organizations not connected with the industry." This was understood to mean John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and others interested in organizing the more than 500,000 workers in the industry.

The corporation statement brought a sharp counter-charge from Philip Murray, chairman of the workers' organizing committee. He asserted that the steel executives were trying to coax employes away from union overtures by offers of vacations with pay and other inducements.

Clean Labor Slate Story Challenged

SOCIAL JUSTICE, on May 15, paid tribute to the Milchen Shoe Company of Lawrence, Mass., for what was reported as an ideal wage scale in its plant. That story drew the following protest from Lloyd Cookson, secretary of unit 41, Seventh Congressional district:

"I am informed by employes of the Milchen Shoe Company that your article is misrepresenting. They charge that the average wage has not been increased in the last three years; that the minimum wage is not $18, but about $8; that employes are compelled to join a company union; that employes did not vote to accept a voluntary wage cut, nor did a majority favor such a course. They claim that the president, Nathan Brindis, promised a 10 per cent increase and then cut wages 7½ per cent. Wages of some workers, they assert, were cut as much as 40 per cent after having been promised an increase.

"I am not out to discredit the Milchen company; there are far worse shoe shops operating in this community. But I cannot see why Mr. Brindis should enjoy this free publicity at the expense of his workers."

HEART OF STEEL

On June 28 the American Iron and Steel Institute, mouthpiece for the gigantic steel industry of America, announced boldly that it "would use all its resources" to oppose unionization of the steel plants.

This 5-billion dollar trust now bluntly announces that it will fight labor to a finish.

Five hundred thousand men in America work in the steel plants. They sought protection under the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act. When this act was tested in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, that court, by unanimous decision, declared it unconstitutional.

The steel corporations have been foremost in using the device of the company union, a creature of the corporation to silence and betray the voice of labor in the plants. The heads of such unions are usually paid by the corporation; they are given time off to conduct their meetings; and step by step they are so identified with the management as to oppose every fair demand of labor.

The steel strike will never be settled satisfactorily until the organization of labor, by labor and for labor, is established—and until the most heavily protected industry in this country is compelled to pay a living, just and annual wage.

Labor Highlights

Akron, Ohio—Frank Grillo, secretary of the United Rubber Workers of America, charges that the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. fomented the violent outbreak in its Gadsden, Ala., plant in which nine union leaders were reported injured. . . . Goodyear company denies charge.

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Chattanooga, Tenn.—Telegram sent to Labor Secretary Perkins charging that William J. Frazier, union organizer, is "brutally beaten, kicked, stamped on, maimed and crippled in the presence of law officers who did not interfere." . . . Telegram is signed by Edward F. Callaghan, second vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Portsmouth, Ohio — Wheeling Steel Corp. hires 100 strong-arm men to suppress activities of strikers. . . . One striker killed and five men injured in clashes.

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Kent, Ohio—The Associated Press reports that 46 hired guards of the Black and Decker Electric Co. plant were bound over to the Portage County grand jury on a charge of shooting "with intent to kill" in a battle with striking workers.

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Washington, D. C.—Before adjournment, the House of Representatives passes, 165 to 2, a bill making it a felony to transport professional strikebreakers across state lines to interfere with peaceful picketing.

France Facing Revolution

By Foreign Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

Paris, France—The victorious settlement of the recent French "sit down" strikes, involving nearly a million workers, indicates a favorable, though perilous, beginning for the Socialistic New Deal.

The agreement was reached by labor leaders and employers under government arbitration. The accord agreed upon covers all industrial workers and provides for:

1. Salary increases ranging from 7 to 15 per cent.
2. Right of all workers to belong to trade unions.
3. Right of trade unions to have delegates in shops.
4. No sanctions against workers because of strike.
5. Political faiths of all workers to be respected.
6. Employers to grant the 40-hour week, vacations with pay and collective labor contracts as soon as laws can be passed by the French Chamber of Deputies.

Only the Beginning

While labor leaders, headed by Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the Workers' Organization, appeared jubilant over the terms and workers are returning to their jobs, repercussions of the strike are conceded to be only beginning.

First, there is the effect on the French economic level. Increased manufacturing costs, it is feared, will further curtail French export trade as well as advance living costs which are already higher than is desired.

Secondly, there are serious financial effects also expected. The low-tide treasury situation will be further drained by the necessity of further salary payments to state employes. As a result, the government's proposed public works program will require an expenditure of an additional billion francs. This means increased taxes.

Communists Show Strength

Last, but not least, the primary question to be determined is whether or not the consequences of the strike will not be felt in political as well as economic circles. Fear is felt lest the Communists—who promoted the strikes—may feel in a position where they can impose their wishes on the government in other matters. This is to be accomplished by exercising this leverage of direct appeal to the people.

Thus while the workers were successful in obtaining only what they are entitled to, if this is to be capitalized on by the Communists as bait for the workers—to be followed by the introduction of their destructive doctrines—by reason of their unique position, then it will be a barren victory for labor.

The sword of Damocles hangs over the head of French labor.

Strikes Spread in Paris

THE RED FLAG OF COMMUNISM floated over the factory of Louis Renault, France's greatest mass producer of automobiles, where 33,000 workers went on a "sit-down" strike.

Already Begun, Trotsky Asserts

The French revolution has begun, writes Leon Trotsky, co-author of the Russian debacle in the current Nation.

"Breaking through trade-union, craft and local bounds, it raises beyond them the demands, hopes and will of the whole proletariat. The contagion spreads from factory to factory, from craft to craft, from district to district. . . .

"The main section of the revolutionary workers is now following the Communist party. 'Soviets everywhere!' Agreed. But it is time to pass from words to action."

Father Coughlin Says:

"M. BLUM BLOOMS"

At last it happened! For a period close to five years it was evident that the National Bank of France preferred to witness the death of democracy and decency in the land of the fleur-de-lis rather than surrender its right of coining and regulating the value of money to the French people whose sovereign right this is.

Meanwhile, depression and confiscation were the orders of the day. Meanwhile, constructive industry was crippled. The great factories which turned out shrapnel and armaments were busied with over-production and the upbuilding of a fictitious prosperity. Wages were low. Public unrest was rife. Converts to extreme socialism and communism were multiplied until finally Mr. Leon Blum, whose roots were imbedded in the doctrines of Karl Marx and Lenin, bloomed into power.

Behold the eldest daughter of the Church, prostrate and victimized by the youngest son of hell!

Industry is being nationalized. The red flag flies from the mast of the French navy. The hammer and sickle has supplanted the fleur-de-lis. Political decency has fled France.

Mr. Blum has bloomed and so have the dogmas which he innocently preached five years ago.

We in America are termed alarmists if we point to the dangers already besetting our country.

Is it that we are made of better stuff than are the Frenchmen?

Is it that we eat different political meat, drink of a more supernal diplomatic wine and dwell in more secure psychological homes than did the people of Spain, of Austria, of Germany, of France, of Mexico? Or of Russia, where, in the past seventeen years, more than 298 million Christians have become subject not to the Cross of Christ, but to the red flag of communism?

Is it that we are ignorant of the causes which breed communism?

Let no one maintain the heterodoxical opinion that a communist is born or that a radical is cradled and nursed at the breast of a loving mother. Communists and radicals are the products of oppression. They who sustain oppression have done more to multiply the disciples of Lenin than have all the Browders, the Fosters and the soap box Demosthenes in creation.

If we are intelligent and scientific, we shall accept the theory that one must remove causes before effects can be destroyed.

America, awake! Soft pedal at least for a moment the acrimonious attack upon communists. Diapason aloud so that the welkin will ring with the evils of those who breed communists.

The First National Convention of the National Union for Social Justice will be held in Cleveland on August 14, 15, 16

Cleveland Convention News

A PAGE DEVOTED TO PRE-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

Many Members with their Families and Friends are Planning to spend Vacation Time in Cleveland during the Convention Week

VOL. I NUMBER 2 JULY 13, 1936

150,000 to Attend N. U. S. J. Convention

Early Pre-Convention Enthusiasm Hints Record Attendance

Thousands of Requests Are Pouring in Daily from Every Section for Hotel Reservations

Requests for hotel accommodations and advance reservations are being received by the thousands at convention headquarters for the National Union for Social Justice in Cleveland.

Delegates and alternates, with their friends and families who plan to attend the convention on August 14, 15 and 16, are being urged to get in touch with the convention committee to make sure of adequate accommodation for the big week in history.

Reduced rates for the duration of the National Union convention have been established by Cleveland hotels and low rates of transportation provided by railroad lines.

Delegates and visitors are urged to communicate with Walter D. Davis, 113 St. Clair Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

They are assured that every request will be handled promptly and in the order received.

Cleveland Easy to Reach

Most convention-goers will find it easy to reach Cleveland. Within 500 miles of the city live 55 per cent of the people of the United States.

With the railroads and bus lines reducing rates—every member can afford to come to Cleveland on August 14, 15, 16.

Don't forget, everyone is invited to attend the proceedings of the convention.

Opening of advertising offices for a beautiful souvenir program to be issued for the convention was announced in Cleveland. Mr. Wm. M. Murphy has been appointed director of advertising. All communications concerning advertising in this booklet must be addressed to National Union for Social Justice Advertising Headquarters, 14th Floor Standard Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Delegates to Be Chosen at Once

Method of Selection Outlined in Previous Issue

In the May 29th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the method of selecting delegates and alternates to the First National Convention of Social Justice in Cleveland on August 14, 15, 16, were published.

With more than 4,000 delegates and 4,000 alternates to be chosen in the manner outlined in that article, sufficient time must be given the committee on seating, to assign places on the convention floor and to make other necessary arrangements.

It is imperative that the lists be sent in to Cleveland Convention Headquarters, c/o Walter D. Davis, 113 St. Clair Ave., N. E., as soon as possible.

Great Lakes Expo Plans N. U. S. J. Night

National Union night will be observed at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland on the evening of August 15th to provide entertainment for the thousands of delegates, alternates and their friends.

Elaborate arrangements are being formulated by the reception committee, and are soon to be announced.

Cleveland—celebrating its 100th anniversary this year—presents a most stupendous spectacle in the Great Lakes Exposition. One hundred and twenty-five acres of Lake Erie's beautiful lake front has been transformed into the nation's play spot and adjoins the convention grounds. Cleveland this year is truly the convention city of the nation.

Special reduced prices will be in effect for National Union night at the Exposition.

Biggest Gathering in Nation's History

Cleveland's Famous Public Hall and Lake Front Stadium Offer Adequate Convention Facilities

Present indications point to the greatest political gathering in the history of the nation when the first National Convention of the National Union for Social Justice convenes in Cleveland's Public Hall and Stadium on August 14 continuing for three days.

Enthusiasm is at fever heat in what promises to be the most largely attended gathering of this presidential year.

Cleveland's Public Hall, with a seating capacity of over 14,000, will echo to the thousands of cheering voices when the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin opens the proceedings on the morning of August 14th. Father Coughlin—founder of N.U.S.J.—will deliver the keynote address to the thousands attending the convention and will be heard by countless thousands of members throughout the nation over a national radio hook-up.

C. O. P. No Comparison

As an indication of the size of the convention let us compare it with another convention recently held in Cleveland. Approximately 5,000 delegates, alternates and visitors were in Cleveland last week attending the Republican National convention in Public Hall.

Already reliable estimates by convention officials indicate that a daily attendance of over 100,000 will gather on the shores of Lake Erie to take part in this history making convocation of the N.U.S.J.

Elaborate plans are being formulated to handle an estimated crowd of 150,000 on Sunday, August 16th. in Cleveland's mammoth Municipal Stadium on the lake front where Father Coughlin will conclude the convention activities.

Excellent Facilities

The Lakefront Municipal Stadium ranks as the largest and most complete plant of its kind in the world. It has a seating capacity of over 150,000, thus assuring adequate accommodations for every person attending

Cleveland's beautiful Public Auditorium Group with its main arena and Music Hall, can accommodate over 14,000. The underground exposition hall, the adjoining ball rooms, the Little Theatre and club rooms can handle an estimated additional 50,000 persons. Every available space will be utilized to assure seats to all who attend the convention.

Whole Nation Watching

Plans and battle lines for the waging of a successful campaign in the fall for those candidates seeking public office who are friendly and active in the interests of the now nationally famous 16 points in the platform of the National Union for Social Justice will be the topic of the discussions. According to preliminary arrangements, the convention will open in Cleveland's Public Hall with the keynote address on the morning of August 14th. Committees will be named by the delegates at that time.

The entire nation will be watching with rapt attention the things which will be accomplished during these historic three days in August.

Plan now to come to Cleveland and enjoy this epoch making event as a part of your vacation.

Everyone is Invited to Attend the FIRST National Convention of the N. U. S. J. in Cleveland, Ohio

National Union Members Study Public Speaking

Enthusiasts for Program Prepare Selves for Real Service in Speakers' Bureau

SINCE some of the state offices of the National Union have undertaken the work of training speakers to spread the doctrines of social justice, many are seeking the advice of the professors and experienced speakers who are on the job several evenings a week to give instructions in the art of public speaking. These people are for the most part familiar with the principles of sound political economy. They lack only a little additional spark or polish as the case may be.

This is a golden opportunity for those who have, all their lives, nourished a secret passion to come before the public, and at the same time really do a profitable work for social justice.

Talks Liven Meeting

The speaker at a meeting undoubtedly is the drawing card for better attendance and the unit audiences are not expecting great eloquence.

They are satisfied with the sincere appeal for an annual living wage of the woman who has a large family and who bakes "all her own bread", but who is sadly in need of social justice in making both ends meet. Her actual experiences will make her a forceful speaker.

The young man just out of college who has looked around, found all the roads barred, and is thankful that, through social justice, there is still a way out.

The woman of means, who forsees the results if the present system of capitalism continues ruthlessly to trample down the rights of the majority.

All Speaking Timber

Then the animated little man, who persistently mispronounces "stifle" (in the only way it can be mispronounced) and when corrected by the very reserved professor, answers "O. K. Buddy" slightly shocking the assembled students. He has a real punch behind his astonishing information regarding crop curtailment with statistics to back it up.

All these types, and many others, are to be encountered at these public speaking classes, ready to impart their knowledge of what is bad government and what is good government to those who have found conditions impossible for decent living. These persons are wholeheartedly behind the sixteen principles of the National Union, and with the aid of the professor at these classes they will be better able to explain their beliefs to persons who are still somewhat in doubt as to the aims of the National Union.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRINCIPLE No. 8

I believe that one of the chief duties of the government owned Central Bank is to maintain the cost of living on an even keel and arrange for the repayment of dollar debts with equal value dollars.

To quote two questions and answers that appear in the book, "Money: Questions and Answers," that will give you a clear understanding of this eighth point:

"If debts are contracted with cheap dollars when there is sufficient money in circulation, is it just and scientific to demand that these debts be paid back with dear dollars because there is less money in the money stream?"

"It is neither just nor scientific. If the price per hour for a laborer is $1 and, because there is not sufficient money in the money stream, the price for labor is reduced to 75 cents an hour, it would mean that, if that laborer had borrowed money previously when more money and high labor prices were in existence, he would be forced to repay his debt by one-third more labor plus interest than he had contracted. There always should be 100 pennies in a dollar. By that is meant that the same amount of work performed by the laborer in 1928 should be sufficient in 1935 to meet his obligations."

"Under our present dishonest system do bankers arbitrarily alter the price levels and thereby compel the borrower to pay back more (purchasing power) than he received?"

"Yes, bankers alter the price levels:

"(1) By increasing the volume of money without previous proportional increase in the rate of production.

"(2) By decreasing the volume of money, thereby leaving goods and labor, either unsalable or salable only below the cost of production."

When it is necessary that new money be paid into use, the government would print it and pay it into use through the channels of legitimate government expenditures until the proper level of money would have been reached.

Money is not mysterious. It appears that way only because "experts" and "economists" have stooped to discuss it in special jargon having double meanings.

There is no secret or mystery about money. Our nation is neither bankrupt nor verging upon bankruptcy. According to the National Industrial Conference Board, there are approximately $200-billion of actual wealth and immediate potential wealth within our confines.

Credit represents at least 90 per cent of the money which we use in our daily domestic, commercial and industrial lives. Under our present system where does this credit money originate? Briefly, the banks create credit. On the dollar you deposit, bankers were accustomed to lend 10 credit dollars. Against the valuable stocks, bonds and securities in their vaults they issued more credit. The total amount of credit, therefore, could never be more than 10 times the actual money or wealth owned by the bankers.

Today there is scarcely more than $30-billion of credit available under our present banking system because the theory of modern banking which operates on issuing credit against its privately owned property, does not permit a further extension of credit. Thus, of this stupendous amount, at least $170-billion of credit is unattachable and therefore unusable by the Federal Reserve private banking system.

The usable credit of this nation is, at present, limited and measured by the actual wealth owned and controlled by the bankers. It is not limited by the vast amount of wealth which is over and above what the bankers own. With this new viewpoint we discover that here is a new, uncharted ocean of available credit which by its constituted authority, Congress may utilize, if it restores to itself the original right of coining and regulating the value of money for the benefit of the nation at large instead of permitting the ship of State to rust and rot upon the bottom of a private financial mud pond which has been drained dry.

In the cure of our financial ailments, the National Union prescribes the establishment of a government owned Central Bank, subject to Congress, to replace the Federal Reserve Banking System. This Central Bank's chief duty will be to maintain the cost of living on an even keel and arrange for the repayment of dollar debts with equal value dollars.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Forming New Unit

Is it permissible to organize at the regular meeting for my original unit; it would save one meeting and also get the new unit started in their membership drive?

It is permissible for you to organize a new unit at your meeting, but the members of your unit do not have the power of voting for the officers of a new unit. It must be remembered that as soon as the officers have been elected your authority in connection with that unit automatically ceases.

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Overflow Members

If a unit has its maximum of 250 members, and additional members wish to join, what should be done?

This situation may be handled in two ways: Either use these additional members as the nucleus of a new unit or have these members placed in some unit in their district that is not yet completed.

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Notice of Election

In the event of a vacancy of an office can the vacancy be filled at any meeting?

Each member must be notified of the time and place of the meeting at which any election is to take place. This notice must be given at an early enough date to allow the members to make all necessary arrangements for attending.

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Favor Short Meetings

What is the maximum length of time you believe members should be kept at a meeting?

Since conditions vary, it is impossible to fix an exact time to be allotted to each meeting. However, it is well to remember that the business to be discussed at the meeting should be taken care of as promptly as possible.

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Must Be a Citizen

A question has arisen as to whether a unit should cancel the names of certain members if they find, after they canvass, that the members are not voters.

It is not possible for any person to be a member of the National Union if he or she is not a voter and it will be necessary to inform this person that his or her name will have to be removed from the rolls.

However, if it is discovered that a person has not yet become a citizen, perhaps a little encouragement to take out his papers will not be amiss.

Units Report State Progress

Now that the golden radio voice of our leader is silent for a well earned vacation, we find some members of the National Union dropping back into apathy. Your name on a card means little unless you become a good soldier in the ranks and, as often as is possible, attend and help to make your meetings a success. An average of about one third of the unit membership is attending meetings faithfully and contributing toward the cause of social justice.

Who are these few fighting for? You and your children and your children's children. Do you not think that it is about time you assume your part of the battle?

You owe it to yourselves to attend as many meetings as possible and to contribute toward defraying expenses. Make a pledge to keep open the date of your unit meeting. Remember your unit has to pay its way out of the contributions of those who do attend—paying a per capita tax for you so we can keep up the work in your district. And everyone working is sacrificing his or her time and money without any reward except the success of the cause for social justice!

Minnesota Endorses

Anyone on the verge of losing hope for the future of America would have had his doubt dispelled at the assembly meeting of the seventh Minnesota district held recently at Granite Falls. The meeting, called to endorse Congressional delegates, was held in the district courtroom of Chippewa county's frame courthouse where for a great many years Judge Kvale has meted out Minnesota justice.

Farmers, most of them of Scandinavian heritage, with sun tanned faces and calloused hands, had gathered from the surrounding territory for more than 100 miles in every direction. Their Model T Fords were parked thickly about the old courthouse.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. King, a Methodist minister from Luverne, Minn., for a long time an ardent worker for social justice. The clergyman asked God's blessing upon Father Coughlin and all the officers of the National Union. The endorsation of three candidates, one from each party, was voted without dissension or political harangue, although intelligent and informative discussion preceded the vote.

President Frank Hopkins drew the laughter of the enormous gathering by announcing that the secretary would like to be recompensed for the expenses of the meeting since "he had a mortgage on his farm that he was trying to pay off."

Leadership Saves a Unit

An enterprising Congressional district president in Ohio has devised a system for putting new life into listless units. He formed his plan when it appeared that a certain unit was about to disband.

Together with the unit president, he went over the membership list and selected the names of those members who were above the ordinary in their ability to lead. Twenty-four persons were given special invitations to attend a meeting to be conducted by the district president. Other members were sent a mimeographed letter asking their attendance. Of the 24 who were given the special letter, 23 attended the meeting. One letter was returned because the member had died. The members who were sent regular notices showed up in very satisfactory numbers.

A new secretary was elected; a few minor difficulties were straightened out; plans were made for new activities; committees were appointed and the unit was out of the doldrums.

A disbanded unit is bound to result if the officers become careless or spiritless. It represents an irreparable loss to the National Union.

On Getting Along with Officers

From Connecticut comes the following inquiry: "The members are dissatisfied with our president and many members are resigning. Now it seems too bad that things are that way, but I suppose those things can't be helped. Could we resign and join another unit?"

Before the members resign to join any other unit, it is their duty to bend every effort to get their own unit functioning in a harmonious manner. This is only possible by the members and the officers co-operating. Co-operation is most important.

Press No Place for Complaints

A newspaper clipping, accompanied by a letter of explanation, was mailed to the Central Office at Royal Oak. This clipping, and it is expected there are several similar clippings published every day, was directed at a Congressional District Officer, charging that she had accepted this office while she is a "known politician."

While it is not permissible for a politician to be elected to a Congressional district office, the daily newspaper in your city is certainly not the proper place to air your complaints. Questions regarding any phase of the organization should be directed to the Central Office where you may be sure they will be given careful consideration.

However, any person who feels that his or her complaint should receive special consideration and should be published for all the members to see, may write directly to the editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Be sure that your letter will be published in your own newspaper—the People's Paper—SOCIAL JUSTICE.

THE LASH OF A RADIO VOICE

—*Drawn especially for* SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The People Speak:

Terrible Either Way!

To the Editor:

A very important question which your paper is not answering or treating with sufficient clearness is: *"Why is it that so many laws or bills turn out unconstitutional?"*

If the lawyers who draft these bills or acts do not know that they are drafting something unconstitutional, they are not fit to be in government. If they do know, they are traitors to the American voter.

A man who becomes a judge over night has not added a single line to his knowledge. Being a lawyer today and a judge tomorrow does not mean that such a man has any more judgment. It is time that the American voter learn from his politician if the laws of the country are being made unconstitutional intentionally.

V. F. Melanson

Church Point,
Nova Scotia, Canada.

Editor's Note — In many cases of New Deal legislation there is good reason to believe that the sponsors do know that their laws are unconstitutional but that they hope for just that result. These subversive influences believe that the American people will become so confused and disgusted with the supreme court and constitutional government that they would welcome outright dictatorship as a substitute. It is hardly less charitable to suggest that other laws are the complete result of ignorance. The solicitor general of the United States, asked to pass upon the constitutionality of the new Triple A, is reported to have told a committee hearing: "Don't ask me if this new AAA is constitutional: I THOUGHT THE OLD ONE WAS!

Not a Bad Idea!

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading the platform of the Union Party; God bless Father Coughlin for endorsing it. Its practical application through the election of William Lemke breaks the last link that binds mankind to slavery. Lemke and O'Brien—Boy, Oh, Boy! What a ticket; what a platform!

Why not have Lemke name his cabinet immediately and show us in advance the men he will appoint when he takes office. This would gather more votes than both old parties together, and it would establish confidence which the people now lack.

Michael A. Hastings

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bryan As a Money Prophet

To the Editor:

I listened last night to your able and just indictment of the two old parties, and immediately beeame a member of the new Union party.

I was born into the party of Lincoln and just naturally remained a Republican up to the time of 1896, when for the first time I voted the Democratic ticket out of love for William Jennings Bryan, for whom I eagerly voted the three times he ran for the presidency. He was a dear and true soul; far too good to be in either party at that time. Wall Street nailed him on the cross of gold. I rejoice in your noble stand for social justice, and am a member of the group here.

Bryan said: *"The money monopoly is the mother of all monopolies."* So it always will be till it is killed by an enlightened electorate. I glory in your oratory and your words of truth so correctly and ably stated. You are the outstanding hope of this trust-ridden and tax-ruined people. More strength to you.

Garrett A. Norton, M. D.

St. Charles, Illinois.

People Needed Leader

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading your June 19th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. This week two friends and I are joining the National Union for Social Justice and will fight for its principles.

The announcement of Lemke for president was the most sensational piece of work since the Civil War. I was in a quandary as to whom to vote for. I did not want to vote for Roosevelt and I could not vote for Landon. Lemke is the answer to millions of prayers.

The Union party is timely and epochal. The workers only needed a leader and, thanks be to God, we have two—"Coughlin and Lemke."

Wallace Webber

Chicago, Ill.

Unity of Interest

To the Editor:

I am much pleased with the progress of the new political party thus far. The name "Union Party" is well chosen. There are only two opposing interests—on one side the great concentrated money power and on the other side their victims.

Shall the new party be in fact what its name implies, a Union party, embracing all persons antagonistic to the common enemy? Many voters still registered with the old parties have been attempting to choose between two evils and are ready to join a new party formed in a way that gives hope for success.

Berkeley, Calif. **E. A. May**

Can Vote with Conviction

To the Editor:

What a relief not to have to choose between two evils when casting a vote for president. Unable to do so honestly, I have refrained from voting. I did not think it was right to vote unless it might be done with conviction behind it.

How many are there who, having thus refrained from voting, now have someone to vote for with conviction.

In our house there are three such votes; all going for the Union Party. It seems like we have been just waiting for it!

New York **EJF**

Bank Battle Progresses

To the Editor:

It is surely fortunate for the American people that there is a Father Coughlin. To my mind he has put on foot one of the greatest movements toward the salvation of America (in a political sense) that was ever organized.

It is my judgment that the money "racket," as practised by the Federal Reserve crowd, cannot long withstand the broadsides of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

A. Lorenzo Wood

Pomona, Calif.

A TRUE STORY

WHILE working as a labor foreman on a WPA construction project, I resolved that I would be careful and use my best judgment in giving the men under me a fair deal, at the same time getting production from them to suit my superior.

At the end of the first day, the checker who kept track of the number of wheelbarrow loads removed called my attention to the fact that we were not up to the required standard. Next day I informed the men and asked for a little co-operation. I pitched in myself and worked while one after another had his lunch, which enabled us to gain what we had lost the day before.

The following day six men were sent to me to replace six men that had been removed from my force.

One of these was so tired, he fell off the two-foot run, going for a drink of water. Another seemed dazed and when I gave him orders, he would stand and look at me as though he did not understand.

I did not want to discharge this man, because he had a wife and a little baby, and it would work a hardship on them. My foreman told me if he did not show improvement, he would discharge him on Monday.

We are off on Saturdays, so I decided to stop at Mr. ———'s and have a talk with him. Imagine my surprise, when I came to his door, to find him lying in the hall, all strapped up, ready to be taken to the morgue. His wife told me he had been in an accident several years before, when his skull was fractured. Not receiving proper medical attention, his brain dried up and he was really dying on his feet, trying to meet the work schedule his last day on earth.

Contest

Each week SOCIAL JUSTICE will print a True Short Story.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will pay $5.00 for each story printed. Conditions of the contest:

(1) Anyone is eligible to submit true short stories;

(2) A manuscript must be accompanied by unassailable proof that the story is true;

(3) Payment will be made for only those true short stories that are printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

(4) The manuscript may be written in pencil, pen or on a typewriter;

(5) No manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelopes;

(6) The Editors of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be the sole judge of which stories are printed.

(7) Send your True Short Story to:

True Short Story Editor,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Box 150,
Royal Oak, Mich.

Press Views New Union Party

Democrats Seen on Their Way—Out

The Philadelphia Inquirer:

"With a vigorous Republican drive, a third party movement and an imminent defection by Constitutional Democrats, the Democratic party's immediate future appears cloudy, with the barometer steadily falling. The New Dealers are fond of the blithe expression, 'We're on our way.' It begins to look as if they should add —'out.'"

The Kalamazoo Gazette:

"One would have to be a rather reckless prophet in order to offer any definite prediction concerning the effect this new political movement will have on the campaign. . . . The Republicans may not be overjoyed at this 'third party' development but they may well be encouraged. The Democrats may not be plunged into despair, but they have good cause for concern."

Worcester Telegram:

"The third-party candidacy of Congressman Lemke for the presidency is a threat which must be watched anxiously not only by the two old parties and their adherents but also by those independents whose sole interest in the campaign now opening is the preservation of safe and sane government at Washington —perhaps it might be said more justly the restoration of safe and sane government at Washington, for the New Deal on many notable occasions has departed from safety and sanity, and its general trend is in that aberrant direction. . . . An ultimate potential effect of the Lemke candidacy is a deadlock in the electoral college. That is well within the possibilities, if the country's disaffection can be mustered behind the third party."

The Minneapolis Star:

"People attracted to the Union party's platform are chiefly those who feel that neither of the two old parties goes far enough in its suggested or attempted reforms of our economic life. . . . The Union party declaration of policy is a bold and open vote-getting effort, going as it does far beyond anything the G. O. P. contemplates in its program or anything the Democrats are apt to contemplate."

Sioux City Journal:

If newspaper reporters were inaccurate as editorial writers they'd be eliminated from journalism. The Sioux City Journal, commenting disparagingly on the third party, casually alludes to the death of the late Senator Huey Long in a "New Orleans gun fight." Long was shot down in cold blood and his assassin slain by the senator's bodyguard. Comments the Sioux City Journal:

"Before Senator Huey Long of Louisiana was killed in a gun fight in New Orleans, observers freely predicted he would get millions of votes if he ran as an anti-Roosevelt candidate for president. Some observers now may feel that the new Union party will get a large part of the vote that would have gone to Huey Long if he had lived and made the race as he threatened to do."

Roosevelt and Wallace Snub the Cotton Strike

President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace having stepped aside, for unexplained reasons, the "ladies of state" in Washington have taken it upon their delicate shoulders to settle the Arkansas sharecroppers' strike.

Pressure was brought upon the president to make some comment on the dreadful conditions prevailing in the sharecrop areas before he left on his recent trip into the southwest. While he did or said nothing, Mrs. Roosevelt became suddenly active behind the scenes.

She discussed the situation with Rex Tugwell, Labor Secretary Perkins and others. Since the sharecrop problem is an agricultural dispute, it was really Secretary Wallace's duty to take action. But he bowed out of the picture and let Miss Perkins assume the responsibility of arbitration.

Said Miss Perkins to a sharecropper representative:

"The fact that the department of labor is called upon to arbitrate a strike where a wage of only 15 cents an hour is demanded is tragic and disgraceful."

The present wage is 7½ cents an hour.

Meanwhile strike terror rages on, with reports of one sharecropper killed and many others beaten and arrested. Several 'croppers were arrested on the charge of vagrancy, although four of them, when arrested, were in the home of a Memphis, Tenn., minister.

Six men are reported to have beaten Miss Willie Blagden, young Memphis social worker, and Claude C. Williams, a Little Rock, Ark., minister. Miss Blagden and the preacher were investigating the slaying of Frank Weems, negro member of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, when they were attacked.

Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, Washington correspondents, in commenting on the slave conditions of Southwest tenant farmers, said:

"One means of squelching the strike was to collect the strikers, put them in a corral, and farm them out to work daily on the land they had worked on before.

"Attorney General Cummings, investigating this, had reports made to Fred A. Isrig, United States district attorney at Little Rock. But when sharecroppers protested that Isrig was a big plantation owner himself, Cummings sent Sam Whitaker of Chattanooga as a special investigator."

Conditions Recall Old Slave Days

In a graphic description of the sharecroppers on strike, The Christian Science Monitor reports:

"They look like men embarking in canoes in an effort to cross the Atlantic. This strike of cotton laborers was not essentially directed against the current wage scale, but against the system of raising cotton, born of slavery and embracing the whole cotton-growing south.

"The strike coincides with the apparent failure of the first great national effort to help the millions of cotton tenants, white as well as black, who have virtually inherited the slave plantation of the century before the Civil War."

THE SHARE CROPPER

—*Ewing Galloway Photo*

Cotton Imports Further Cripple U. S. Industry

SOCIAL JUSTICE believes the following letter from a woman in South Glastonbury, Conn., needs no comment. For the benefit of our readers we reprint elsewhere on this page the item in the Farm Journal to which she refers:

"Dear Father Coughlin: In the May issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE a worker tells of slave conditions in Southern factories. The low wages paid in the South is ruining the Northern factories. Two woolen mills in the vicinity of Glastonbury, Conn., have been idle for the last three months owing to lack of orders.

"I also noticed in the June, 1936, issue of the Farm Journal that a cargo of 1,600 bales of Brazilian cotton arrived at New York the first week in May. Well, I thought cotton was so cheap in this country it didn't pay to raise it. Apparently wages in Brazil are even lower than in the South.

"The same paper says that our own possible cotton production is far beyond total demands. Evidently, while we are dizzy trying to find an outlet for our cotton, Brazil will continue to sell us more."

Brazil Sending Cotton to U. S.

A cargo of 1,600 bales of Brazilian cotton arrived in New York the first week in May. Bankers in Rio de Janeiro are said to have been jubilant over this initial shipment and highly optimistic at the prospect of Brazil eventually becoming a large cotton exporting nation. . . . American cotton growers won't be so jubilant.

Terror Grips Croppers Who Dare Assert Rights

Cruel sun glared down on a stockade built on a cotton plantation in Arkansas, warped the new, rough lumber, made iron bars too hot to touch, and drew sweat from the bodies of thirteen men who lay inside. Now and then one of them cursed. In a corner a negro prayed.

Suddenly they straightened, listening a little fearfully as they heard an automobile drive up outside. An armed guard swung back the gate of the "concentration-camp" and hustled the striking sharecroppers into a line. Terror was in their eyes.

They saw a short, rather slight man with dark-rimmed glasses, a face that is usually kindly but now was angry—Sherwood Eddy, author, lecturer, former Y. M. C. A. secretary and missionary in Asia. The visitors talked with the prisoners a few minutes, got a short answer from the guard, watched while the thirteen men were shoved back into their stockade.

So runs the account of an attempted investigation of conditions as reported by the Literary Digest.

Investigators Balked

Eddy and his companions drove back to Earl, center of the tenant farmers' strike in what he calls "lawless Arkansas." They found P. D. Peacher, owner of the plantation on which the rough prison is built (and deputy sheriff and marshal as well). But he refused to give any information or let Eddy see any records of the men.

"We'll run Arkansas; you'll keep in your own state if you know what's good for you," Peacher threatened.

Later, Eddy reported to the magazine, he tried to see the widow of a negro who had been shot in the back by two masked men for testifying in defense of an arrested neighbor, but another planter drove him off the place.

Despite threats of violence and the arrest of one of the party for "disturbing labor," Eddy dug up more information on what he called "peonage" and "the almost complete denial of civil liberties and constitutional rights." He accused Peacher of being a "killer," and he charged that laborers have been kidnaped in Tennessee, carried into Arkansas, and forced to work on cotton plantations. "I have the names of planters who seized men and put them to work with guns," he said.

Cotton laborers get 75 cents a day for ten hours' work, and work only one-third of the year. Their average income is less than $100 a year. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is striking for $1.50 a day during the "chopping" or weeding season, and picked on late spring, with rains bringing weeds up almost overnight, as a time to force the plantation owners to raise pay or lose their crops.

Money a Mystery

By Father Coughlin

A pedantic young clergyman, chaplain to a certain mid-western university, made the precocious pronouncement to a group of his fellow clergymen that money is a mystery.

To unravel any mystery there are two simple questions to be asked and answered correctly.

The first is, "Where does it come from?" The second, "What does it do?"

Answering the first question, money comes from private citizens possessing two legs, one fat stomach, one thick head, two weasel eyes, and one dextrous right hand, plus a fountain pen and a piece of paper.

By a perversion of the Constitution of the United States, which says **"Congress has the right to coin and regulate the value of money,"** we have allowed these private citizens to coin and regulate the value of money. In plain words, they manufacture it.

The ordinary citizen works hard for his money. He obtains it by bending over a lathe, by following a plow, or by performing services, all of which represent arduous hours of toil. The banker gets money and brings it into existence by scribbling upon a piece of paper, thereby creating 90 per cent of all the money in existence in the United States today. Sometimes he dignifies this bogus money with the fantastic name of credit. Nevertheless, it is money just the same. In fact, it is 90 per cent of all the money in the nation.

Do you know that there are not five billion dollars of real currency money extant in America?

Do you know that there are approximately two hundred billions of dollars of credit money in America?

The mystery of the origin of money is no mystery.

What does money do? Money performs the function of transferring wealth from one person to another. Money is only the receipt for wealth.

Now, if I can forge receipts, I have a claim on wealth for which I never worked.

The young clergyman, if he cares to keep up with the trend of the times and to be a real instructor to the millions in this nation, had better learn the simple origin and operation of money, which is already plain to the majority of the laboring and agricultural class in America.

The Platform of the Union Party

1—America shall be self-contained and self-sustained—no foreign entanglements, be they political, economic, financial or military.

2—Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

3—Immediately following the establishment of the central bank of issue, Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the control of private bankers.

4—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

5—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of production at a profit for the farmer.

6—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

7—Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign monies and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.

8—Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

9—Congress shall so legislate that all federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

10—Congress shall restore representative government to the people of the United States to preserve the sovereignty of the individual States of the United States by the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies.

11—Congress shall organize and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

12—Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies, to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied.

13—Congress shall protect private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes.

14—Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

15—Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession.

EYES and EARS

Continued from Page 3

A study of this nature is absolutely essential to any practical program of drouth relief. These experts also point to a major cause of drouth which has yet to be mentioned in the political propaganda of the two parties.

It is said that, in their efforts to seek more and more tax-exempt bonds, the bankers over-sold the country on drainage. Wall Street pressure to get communities to borrow more and more private bank money for the purpose of draining lands has dried up the major portion of ponds, streams, swamps and other types of nature's catch-basins—places that formerly kept the moisture of melting snows and spring rains in the soil throughout the summer.

These natural reservoirs—hundreds of thousands of them—will have to be replaced before the drouth problem is overcome.

Why was not a careful survey of drouth areas made by the New Deal when so much money was being spent for less worthy projects? Why was not the work of replacing and replenishing nature's catch-basins started as soon as possible after the 1934 drouth?

There is no direct answer to that question. It was not done.

Are the American people so short of memory that they are going to allow the New Deal to make political capital out of these very omissions?

Is Mr. Wallace's much publicized "sympathy" for the drouth sufferers going to make New Deal votes? It seems almost fantastic to suggest such an idea.

◆ ◆ ◆

Bill Lemke's supporters are reported to be working vigorously to increase the modest "war-chest" of the Union Party to insure an effective campaign that will span the nation.

Naturally no large contributions can be expected from the millionaire "angels" who write off the campaign debts of the Democrats and Republicans. It is these very "angels"—who endow before, and collect after, the election—that Lemke is fighting.

Lemke is the last bulwark against complete slavery of the toiling classes of America. It is logical to believe that those people whom Lemke plans to save from destruction will be willing to bear the cost of the crusade.

The Union Party candidate has enough faith in his fellow-Americans to be convinced of their support, financial as well as moral.

He recently told this writer:

"The Union Party will have to be financed by the nickels and dimes of our working people. Certainly, as in the case of the Democrats and Republicans, we can expect no million-dollar donations from the wealthy interests.

"My candidacy represents an honest and a sincere desire to emancipate our citizens from economic slavery. In that case, finances are not important. If they become necessary the people will know and contribute."

'Sound Money' Myth Used as Vote Trap

As is customary in American politics, the vote catching shibboleths of both the old parties in this presidential campaign may be interpreted in more ways than one.

The battle cry, "sound money," is typical.

Democratic and Republican orators are trying to sell the voting public their own particular brands of "sound money."

On the other hand, spokesmen for both parties will wink the other eye at the banking interests, who are well aware that "sound money" planks mean one thing and one thing only—protection of the bankers' monopoly, to issue tax-toll money.

How adroitly the wealthy Wall Streeters have contrived to veil the vital role that money—its creation and regulation—must play in the 1936 campaign!

Money Still a Secret

How shrewdly they have written the money planks of the Democratic and Republican platforms in order to keep the voters in ignorance of its true significance.

SOCIAL JUSTICE knows that intelligent voters are not to be trapped by banker-inspired "sound money." They will recognize this whited sepulchre, shielding the rottenness and corruption by which the international bankers have managed to concentrate the nation's wealth into the hands of a privileged few.

"Money should not dominate the people," said William Jennings Bryan in a presidential election 40 years ago. That election, as everybody knows—or should know—was not Bryan vs. McKinley. It was Bryan vs. Morgan, the banker.

Bryan had made an issue of Morgan's activities as an agent of the United States government in buying gold from Europe. Morgan forced the government to accept his own terms and reaped an estimated profit of $2,000,000 on the deal.

It was strictly a battle of the people vs. the uncontrolled power of intrenched private wealth. Bryan lost, and so did the people.

Today history repeats—only faces have changed.

Lemke Talks Facts

Representative William Lemke, flying the banner of the Union Party, demands that there be monetary reform on the ground that *"the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes."*

There are no misleading catchphrases in Lemke's platform. He deals in simple facts. He demands that the coinage and control of money and credit be taken away from the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank and restored to Congress.

Let the government set up its own bank of issue and control, declares Lemke, and use its money and credit—now in the control of private bankers—to refinance farm and home mortgages, to retire the tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds held largely by Wall Street.

In 1896 it was Bryan. Today it is Lemke. But the issue is still the same—the people vs. the abuse of private power.

ToMake Report in Europe

HAVING protected the international bankers by writing the money plank of the Democratic platform, Barney Baruch sails for Europe to tell his financial "buddies" over there how he won the day for Wall Street.

The Melody Lingers On

Father Coughlin, in his very timely and important book, "MONEY: Questions and Answers," relates how Andrew Jackson, when president of the United States, bitterly berated a group of money changers when they approached him in the drawing room of the White House.

"Gentlemen," said Jackson, "I have been watching you for a long time and I am convinced that you have used the funds of the bank to speculate in the breadstuffs of the country. When you won, you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost, you charged it to the bank. You tell me that if I take the deposits from the bank and annul its charter I shall ruin ten thousand families.

"That may be true, gentlemen, but that is your sin! Should I let you go on, you will ruin fifty thousand families, and that would be my sin! You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out, and by the Eternal God, I will rout you out!"

Are Federal Reserve Banks really Federal?

They are not. The Federal Reserve Banks are private stock corporations owned entirely by other private corporations known as member banks. The United States government does not own any of the stock or participate in the profits of the Federal Reserve system.

—Father Coughlin

LAWFUL MONEY

The Federal Reserve Board was forced to admit at a hearing before the House of Representatives Committee on Banking and Currency that the meager sum of about $1,500,000,000 is the only amount of lawful money in existence in the United States.

The following itemized account of lawful money went into the record of that hearing:

United States Notes—$346-million; Silver Certificates—$702-million; Silver dollars — $32-million; Subsidiary Silver—$309-million; Minor Coin—$130-million.

WHO WILL PAY THE PIPER?

The president of the United States is reported to feel that our national debt can rocket to the dizzy total of $70-billion without any actual danger to the country.

That's the story as it comes from confidential sources in Washington.

Seventy billion dollars! The practical-minded American asks himself: Can we pay off such a tremendous obligation?

More Debt Than Money

The answer is—of course not, with lawful money. There's not that much lawful money in the United States. The practical-minded citizen must know that there's only one billion, five hundred million dollars in lawful money in the country.

Stack a potential national debt of $70-billion against anything like $1,-500,000,000 and ask yourself again: "Can we pay it?"

Or, if you like to play around with telephone numbers, consider our present national indebtedness of $34-billion and the possibility of discharging that.

If this administration can contemplate without alarm a staggering debt of almost 50 times as much legal money as is in the country, it is talking the language of the Wall Street credit manipulators.

Echoes in Wall Street

You deposit one dollar with Barney Baruch and — presto! — like magic it mushrooms into ten dollars or more. No, it isn't yours. Your original one dollar still belongs to you. But the other $9 is owned by Baruch.

In other words, Baruch is ready to lend out $10 in interest bearing credit money against the $1 that you deposited.

When it comes time for the borrower to pay off principal and interest on that loan of fiction money, is Mr. Baruch willing to accept similar fiction money in settlement?

No—no—no. Perish the thought. He wants real honest-to-John cash, like the dollar you deposited, or the sheriff will be after the borrower.

Net Result: Net Profit

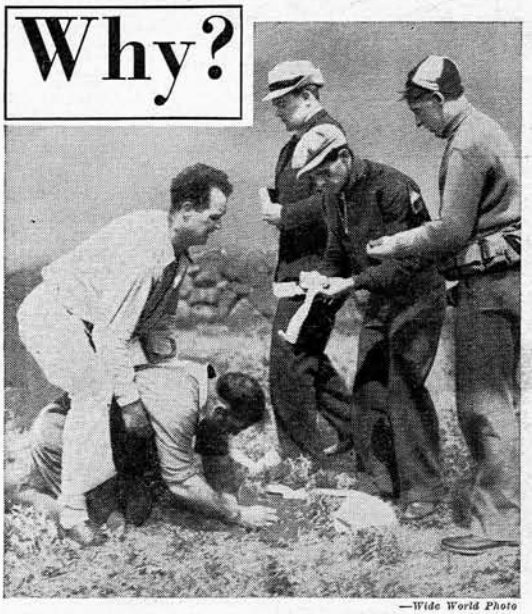
The net result for all concerned is: The original depositor (you) gets about three cents interest for his real money from Baruch.

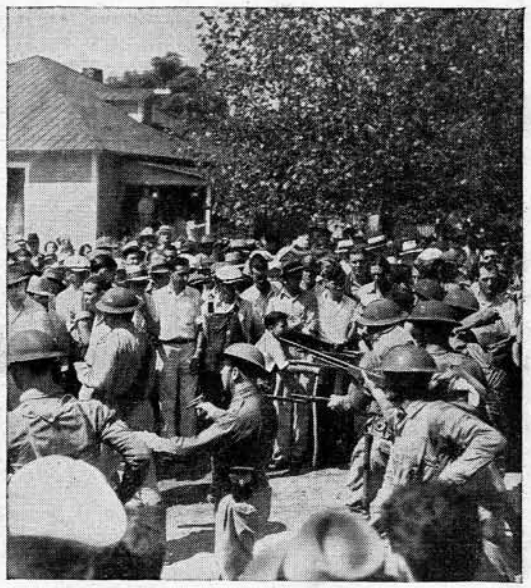
Baruch gets at least 10 times 6 per cent (or 60 cents), plus, of course, the $10 principal **in real money** from the borrower.

The borrower pays this $10.60 in real money for the paper credit that was extended him.

Net profit to Barney Baruch: $9.57 in real money **for nothing.**

Why?





—Wide World Photo

Why Must There Be War in the Streets of a Country at Peace?

Why Should Innocent Children Have to Share in Strike Agony?

Why Should Violence Grip a Nation; Why Must Hate Divide Us?

—Wide World Photo

Planks 2, 4, 11 and 12 of the Union Party Platform Would End Strike Bloodshed

JAMES MC GUIRE
6930 EUCLID AVE
CHICAGO ILL